

REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1909,

PRESENTED TO THE

SPILSBY RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL,

BY

FRANCIS J. WALKER, M.D., L.S.Sc.,

M.R.C.S., ENG.; L.R.C.P., LONDON; L.S.A.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SPILSBY:
W. K. MORTON & SONS, PRINTERS, FRANKLIN HOUSE.
1910.

TO THE
Spilsby Rural District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

As your Medical Officer of Health I beg to lay before you my Report for the year ending December 31st, 1909.

The number of notifications of Infectious Diseases which has been received is increased. Compared with the averages of the last 10 years, the Birth-rate is slightly higher, and the Death-rate slightly lower, as also is that of Infant Mortality. The Zymotic death-rate is the lowest on record.

I shall, as usual, arrange my report under the headings of Epidemic Diseases, Sanitary Work, and Vital Statistics.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

MEASLES.—This disease has prevailed but little during the year and no death has been recorded. A few cases occurred in Stickney in March, and a somewhat more extensive outbreak shewed itself in Irby in May.

SCARLET FEVER.—This complaint, as usual, heads the list of the number of notifications received, 64 cases having been notified. The disease was very mild, and in no case fatal; indeed so mild was it that the greatest difficulty was experienced in deciding whether it was really Scarlet Fever or not, and notification was sometimes delayed until peeling of the skin had begun. The consequence of this mild character was, I am afraid, that some cases escaped recognition altogether, and as a result the disease was continually cropping up in different parts of the district. There were many isolated cases, but 2 small outbreaks occurred in June, one in Spilsby and the other in Keal Cotes. In September a few cases were discovered in Bratoft and Welton, and during December the disease was notified as occurring in five different families.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Only 2 small outbreaks of this disease came to my knowledge. There were a few cases in Stickford in March, and a few in Spilsby in September. In this latter place one fatal case occurred, that of an infant only 5 months old.

DIPHTHERIA.—This disease has been more prevalent than in the preceding year, the number of notifications being 18. Three of the cases were isolated and were located in widely separated parts of the district. The remaining 15 were in Spilsby or its immediate neighbourhood, 3 occurring in February, 7 in May, 4 in June, and 1 in July. It will thus be seen that the disease although never very prevalent yet hung about the town for six months. The National School was probably the source of infection, as nearly all the victims were pupils there. In April the Educational Committee of the Lindsey County Council sent notice to all Medical Officers of Health in Lindsey, stating that they desired that bacteriological evidence of freedom from infection should be obtained before the return to school of any child who had been absent on account of Diphtheria. The obtaining of this information they were prepared to pay for, and they suggested that the names and addresses of all school children notified as suffering from Diphtheria, with the name and address of the Medical Attendant should be sent to the County Medical Officer of Health, who would then send a sterile swab to the Medical Attendant for use when he considered that the child had recovered. This swab was to be forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health for bacteriological examination, and the result of such examination was to be sent to the Medical

Officer of Health, and should this prove satisfactory, he would arrange for the disinfecting of the premises and the returning of the child to school. On the other hand, should the swab shew the presence of the diphtheritic bacillus, a fresh swab would be sent, and having been used, sent back and again reported upon, and so on until bacteriologically the patient is declared free from infection. This method has been adopted in this district, and so far has worked satisfactorily. Several of the Spilsby cases were not declared free until some time after they would clinically have been thought to have recovered. It is probably to these cases, which clinically though not bacteriologically were thought to be free and were allowed to return to school, that the recrudescence of the disease is due. This order from the Educational Department will probably be the means of preventing the extension of many an outbreak.

In July, to aid medical men in the diagnosis of Diphtheria, your Council sanctioned the payment of the fee for the bacteriological examination of the throat of a patient who is supposed to be suffering from this disease, and they have been provided with sterile swabs for that purpose. With these two methods we hope the better to be able to combat this disease and so diminish the rate of mortality.

In 1907 your Council sanctioned the use of the Diphtheria Antitoxin to those patients who were too poor to obtain it themselves, and during the year 15 persons have been injected with this fluid.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.—Only 2 notifications have been received. They refer to 2 isolated cases, 1 at Bonthorpe in January, and the other at Halton in April. The source of infection was difficult to discover, but any sanitary defects found were ordered to be remedied.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—No notification of this complaint has been received. In June a request was sent from the Sanitary Committee of the Lindsey County Council asking me to notify to the County Medical Officer of Health any case of Puerperal Fever occurring in this district, so that better supervision of the practice of Midwives might be carried out.

DIARRHŒA.—One death was recorded under this heading, that of a child 4 months old.

INFLUENZA.—This disease caused 6 deaths. They occurred in March and December, and all but one in the Hogsthorpe district.

ANTHRAX.—In March I received notice from the Inspector of the Local Authority under the Diseases of Animals Act that a beast on a farm at Fordington had died from Anthrax. I found

the carcase had been burnt and the premises thoroughly disinfected. The disease did not spread to other animals or to human beings.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) 1908 Regulations, I have received notifications that 6 Poor Law patients were suffering from consumption. The procedure adopted is that, on receipt of notification, a pamphlet* is sent giving advice to consumptives, spittoons and disinfectants are supplied free on application, and, should death occur, the premises are thoroughly disinfected. As an aid to the early diagnosis of tubercle your Council have sanctioned the payment, to all Poor Law Medical Officers, of the fee for a bacteriological examination of the sputum of a suspicious case of consumption. With regard to other fatal cases, not Poor Law ones, your Council have instructed the Registrars of Births and Deaths to send to me immediate notification of a death from consumption, on receipt of which a letter is sent to the relatives offering to disinfect. In this way 6 rooms have been disinfected. At present there is no sanatorium for the treatment of consumption in this district, but in the Union Workhouse Infirmary two rooms have been set apart for phthisical patients.

The number of notifications received during 1909 was 91, a number slightly below the average of

*See Appendix.

the last 10 years. Their distribution under their several headings will be seen in the following table :—

Year.		Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Total.
1900		71	9				5			1		21	107
1901		44	41				10			1		7	103
1902	1	175	12				3	1				9	201
1903		59	13				4					8	84
1904		42	18				6					11	77
1905	3	71	16				9			1		10	110
1906		70	31				7			1		10	119
1907		63	19									6	88
1908		40	8				6					3	57
1909		64	18				2					7	91

SANITARY WORK.

SPILSBY.—On November 10th a Local Government Board inquiry was held at the Board Room, Union Workhouse, Hundleby, by P. M. Crosthwaite, Esq., M. Inst., C.E., one of His Majesty's Inspectors of the Local Government Board, concerning an application from this Council for sanction to borrow £3,803 and £1,630 for purposes of Sewerage and Sewage disposal for the parishes of Spilsby and Hundleby respectively. The inquiry was fairly well attended, and some opposition, especially from the inhabitants of Hundleby, was shewn to the scheme. The proposed scheme, which had been prepared by Messrs. Herbert Walker & Sons, Nottingham, is to lay a new sewer down the Hundleby Road to join an existing sewer in Spilsby at the George Hotel, and to re-lay all the sewers in Spilsby which now discharge their contents on the North side of the town. The whole of the drainage is then to be carried to some disposal works on the outskirts of the town, and there to be treated by means of sedimentation tanks, trickling filters, and land filtration. The outfall works are to be situated on the South-east extremity of the town on land which has been given by Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P. Your Council now await the decision of the Local Government Board on this matter.

WAINFLEET.—Negotiations are proceeding between your Council and the Governors of the Bethlem Hospital estate as to the construction and maintenance of efficient filter beds in connection with Wainfleet Haven, from which stream the inhabitants propose to get a water supply.

SUTTON-ON-SEA.—In March, 1908, an exhaustive enquiry was held at Sutton by E. A. Sandford Fawcett, Esq., M. Inst., C.E., one of His Majesty's Inspectors of the Local Government Board, as to the Sewerage and Sewage disposal for this parish, according to plans which had been prepared by Messrs. Herbert Walker & Sons, of Nottingham. The result of the enquiry was that the site of the Sewage disposal works was considered by the Local Government Board to be undesirable, and it was suggested by them that float experiments over a complete cycle of tides and in all states of the tides should be carried out, and if these experiments proved satisfactory, that a new scheme should be prepared, dispensing with the purification works, and pumping the Sewage into the sea at a suitable point and during suitable periods of the ebb tides. These experiments were carried out by the Engineers, and proving satisfactory, a fresh set of plans was prepared, which provided that the Sewage should be conveyed to pumping stations, one on the "Sycamore Lodge

Estate" and the other at "Church Lane," and then discharged into the sea at half ebb and below low-water mark. This scheme met with a great deal of opposition from property owners and residents at the South end of Sutton, and it was also found that the bye-laws of the Eastern Sea Fisheries District provided that "the deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing is hereby prohibited." This scheme was therefore abandoned and a third one prepared by the Engineers, this time taking the Sewage inland to some purification works situated in the neighbourhood of "Clay Lane." These works will consist of Detritus Tanks, Septic Tanks, Percolating Filters, and a small circular Tank for the purpose of intercepting any Humus which may find its way through filters. The purified effluent will be discharged into the adjacent ditch which communicates with the Commissioners' Drain. The chief engineering difficulty in connection with this scheme arises from the fact that for about six weeks in the Summer, the population to be dealt with is about 1,700, while for the remainder of the year it will probably not exceed 500. This necessitates an arrangement of the pumps so that one pump at each station can deal with the Sewage from the minimum population and the other with the maximum population and the storm water. It is proposed to use Ram pumps for the former and

centrifugal pumps for the latter purpose. The same difficulty arises with the purification works, as all calculations must be made for dealing with the larger population, although that is only existent for a short period. To surmount this difficulty, the Detritus Tank has been divided into two portions and the Septic Tank into three. Were the Tanks not so divided the small flow from the minimum population would take so long in passing through the Tanks, that it would become over septicised, but by dividing it into three portions, the centre compartment can be used for the small population, the other two being shut off and only brought into use when the increased flow of Sewage demands the extra tank capacity.

With great care and constant watching, the Sewers have been kept running and have not become blocked, but the difficulty of dealing with the drainage of the parish increases every year, especially as new houses are continually being built, and your officials look forward with increased anxiety to the approach of another Summer season. The difficulties of providing Sutton with an efficient system of Sewerage and Sewage disposal are very great, but no difficulties, however great, must deter your Council from using every effort to establish a system of drainage equal to the demands of a growing seaside resort.

On October 1st, a new water supply for Sutton was inaugurated. The supply is brought a distance of 7 miles from Alford, where the North East Lincolnshire Water Company have established Waterworks. From analysis the water appears to be very good.

WELTON.—During the latter part of 1908 complaint was made of the pollution of Welton Beck by the liquid waste from the gas product plant in connection with the pumping of the Skegness Waterworks which are situated in this parish. The waste had been treated by permanganate of potash, but that was not sufficient for its purification, and this fact was brought under the notice of the responsible party who have put down sand filters, which have proved effective.

The following is the Surveyor's and Inspector's Report for 1909 :—

Number of nuisances detected—

Without complaint	...	...	...	157
Number of complaints received			...	5

Number of Nuisances abated—

Without formal notice	...	...	...	148
Number of formal notices served			...	8
Total number of nuisances abated			...	156
Common lodging-houses inspected	...	...	...	1
Dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops inspected			...	80
Slaughter-houses inspected	...	...	...	31
Bakehouses inspected	...	...	...	35
Houses reported unfit for human habitation			...	3
Houses placed in habitable repair		..	..	1

Defective drainage to houses remedied	87
Houses cleansed and disinfected	51
Schools disinfected	2
Privy vaults filled in and earth closets inserted...	10
New water closets erected	7
Water closets repaired and ventilated	2
New dust bins provided	51
Old dust bins repaired and covered in	14
Privies repaired	20
Cases of overcrowding detected	9
Cases of overcrowding abated	8
New water supply to houses	8
Wells cleansed and supply improved	3
Offensive accumulations removed	15
Water Certificates granted in respect of new houses	21
Buildings erected under Bye-laws :—	
Sutton-on-Sea	9
Chapel	3
Winthorpe	6
Wainfleet	4
Hundleby	1
Burgh	1

The whole of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops entered on the Register have been inspected, and I am glad to be able to report a marked all round improvement in their condition. The Dairies were found to be on the whole very clean and satisfactory. The Cowsheds have greatly improved since last year; they are better lighted, ventilated, and drained, the walls are more frequently limewashed, and more attention has been given to cleanliness generally.

Bye-laws have been revised with regard to Slaughter-houses, and extended to every village in which one is situated. All Slaughter-houses have been licensed and made to comply with the regulations, thereby effecting a great improvement in this class of building.

Of the 3 houses reported unfit for human habitation, 1 has been placed in proper repair, and the other 2 remain uninhabited.

Nine cases of overcrowding were detected. In 5 the nuisance was abated by the removal of the inmates to larger houses, and in 3 by reducing the number of inmates. The other case is still under observation.

The Educational Committee of the Lindsey County Council have asked your Council to stove any school which has been closed on account of the prevalence of an infectious disease amongst the scholars before it is re-opened. For this they are prepared to pay, and acting under those instructions the Sanitary Inspector has stoved 2 schools, viz., Stickney and Stickford.

In the Report of the County Medical Officer of Health it was stated that a Sanitary Authority should have a steam disinfecter for the efficient disinfection of bedding, clothing, &c. This matter was discussed by your Sanitary Committee, but

they considered that the expense (£400 for a fixed one and £200 for a moveable one) was too high.

During the year I have analysed 20 samples of drinking water, and the results were that in 13 cases the water was classed as good, in 3 suspicious, and in 4 bad.

Under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1891, all workshops and bakehouses have been inspected. The bakehouses for the most part were found to be clean. In 4 cases attention was called to the need of more frequent limewashing, and in 2 the floors were found to be uneven. These matters have since been remedied.

During the year fish frying shops have been opened at Hundleby, Spilsby, and Sutton.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The area of the district is 126,694 acres and the population according to census 1901 was 20,500. Estimated to the middle of 1909 it is 19,250. The number of inhabited houses in 1901 was 5,010, giving an average of 4·09 persons per house.

In 1909 the Births were 472 and the Deaths 264. The Birth-rate was 24·52 per 1,000 population, which is 1·12 above the average of the last 10 years. The Death-rate was 13·71 and is 1·43 below the average of the last 10 years.

The Birth-rate in England and Wales in 1909 was 25·6 per 1,000 of the population, which is ·9 below the rate in 1908 and lower than the rate in any other year on record, and shows a decrease of 2·2 on the average of the last 10 years. The Death-rate was 14·5, which is ·2 per 1,000 below the rate in 1908 and lower than the rate in any other year on record, and shows a decrease of 1·6 on the average of the last 10 years.

The Death-rate of children under 1 year to 1,000 births was 78·4 and is 11·2 below the average of the last 10 years. The Death-rate for England and Wales for the same age was 109. The number of deaths above 65 was nearly half the total number, 123 out of 264.

The class of Zymotic Diseases contributed 9 to the total list, and these deaths were put down to Whooping Cough 1, Diphtheria 1, Influenza 6, and Diarrhoea 1, and they have already been alluded to. The Death-rate per 1,000 of the 7 principal Zymotic Diseases amounted to ·15, the lowest ever recorded. The Death-rate in England and Wales for the same Zymotic Diseases was 1·12.

Twenty-three persons died from Cancer, giving a death-rate per 1,000 of 1·19; and 18 from Consumption, giving a death-rate of ·93.

The Births were distributed according to Quarters as follows:

	LEGITIMATE.		ILLEGITIMATE.	
	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Quarter ending March 31st	58	...	53	...
Quarter ending June 30th	54	...	58	...
Quarter ending Sept. 30th	60	...	46	...
Quarter ending Dec. 31st	68	...	54	...
	—	—	—	—
	240		211	
	—	—	—	—
Total Legitimate	...	451	Total Males	...
„ Illegitimate	...	21	„ Females	...
	—	—	—	—
Grand Total		472	Grand Total	472
	—	—	—	—

TABLE of DEATHS from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases during the last 10 years.

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	4	—	2	1	1	2	—
Diphtheria	1	10	2	2	3	3
Whooping Cough	4	1	2	5	—	5	1
Fever, Typhus	—	—	—	—	1	3	7
" Typhoid or Enteric	—	1	—	—	4	—	—
" Other or doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	3	3	—	—	1	1	2	1
Total Deaths from the 7 principal Zymotic Diseases	13	15	6	10	4	18	10	10	9
Deaths from other causes	316	299	292	262	308	293	263	283	252
Total Deaths	329	314	298	272	312	311	273	293	261
Death-rate per 1000 Zymotic Diseases	·61	·73	·29	·49	·20	·91	·50	·51	·46
Death-rate per 1000 from all causes	15·91	15·22	14·66	13·50	15·51	15·67	13·86	14·99	13·45
Death-rate for England and Wales	18·3	16·9	16·3	15·4	16·2	15·2	15·4	15·0	14·7
										14·5

A year seldom passes without some addition to the Acts which are to be administered by Sanitary Authorities, and in 1909 the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act was passed. This Act provides greater facilities for acquiring land for housing purposes, and gives increased powers for inspection and condemnation of houses unfit for human habitation. It also makes the appointment of a County Medical Officer of Health compulsory, and orders that his duties shall be prescribed by a general order of the Local Government Board. By these means, it is hoped, greater uniformity in the administration of Sanitary work, especially in the various small sanitary areas found in a large County like this, will be ensured. The Lindsey County Council have appointed a County Medical Officer of Health, and already we see good results from his administration.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANCIS J. WALKER.

January, 1910.

Spilsby Rural District Council.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT,

SPILSBY,

MARCH, 1909.

Advice with regard to Consumption.

The best Medicines for Consumptives are abundance of good food, and life in pure air. The patients should therefore be out of doors as much as possible, they should avoid fatigue, and the air in their rooms should be kept as pure as the air outside by means of wide open windows both day and night.

Consumption arises from infection by the tubercle bacillus, and the infection is caught by breathing the impure air of a room which has been impregnated with the bacillus through the careless spitting of the consumptive patient who occupies the room.

In order to guard against infection, certain precautions are necessary.

1.—The patient must see that the expectoration never has a chance of becoming dry and mixing with the dust of the room. He should therefore never use an ordinary handkerchief, or spit on the floor, and great care should be taken that the bed-clothes do not become soiled with expectoration. He should not swallow the matter which is coughed up, as this might cause consumption of the bowels. When in the house the patient should spit into a pocket spittoon,* which should have a little fluid disinfectant* in it, and should be emptied daily into the fire and washed out with boiling water. When out of doors he should still use the spittoon, and should never spit on the footpath, or on the floor of a railway carriage, omnibus, or cab.

*Supplied free on application to the Sanitary Inspector at his Office, on Mondays and Thursdays, between the hours of 10 and 5.

2.—No one should kiss a consumptive patient on the mouth, or use the same cup, glass, or spoon until it has been washed.

3.—The patient's room should be as free from dust as possible. There should be no unnecessary hangings, and the room should be cleansed every day with *damp* dusters, which should be boiled after being used. Wet tea leaves or wet sawdust should be put down on the floor before sweeping.

4.—The patient should, if possible, have a separate bedroom, or at any rate a separate bed. The room should be exposed to sunlight as much as possible. The windows should remain wide open day and night.

5.—Consumptive mothers should not suckle their children.

6.—As consumption is common amongst cattle, and milk from a tuberculous cow is known to contain tubercle bacilli, all milk should be boiled before being used.

7.—Should the patient die, notice should be sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the date fixed for the interment, when the rooms previously occupied by the patient will be disinfected before being used by anyone else; notice of change of residence should also be sent to the Medical Officer of Health.

8.—In addition to the above precautions the other members of the family should live in good air and be temperate in the use of alcohol. Bad air and intemperance make healthy people likely to catch the infection.

FRANCIS J. WALKER, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.—For Whole District.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		Deaths of Non-residents registered in District.		Deaths of Residents registered beyond District.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*
1899.	20,854	508	24.36	62	122.0	354	16.97	26	2	0	352	16.87			
1900.	20,677	452	21.86	60	111.0	365	17.62	17	2	0	363	15.81			
1901.	20,500	492	24.00	45	89.4	314	15.22	21	3	0	311	15.17			
1902.	20,323	481	23.66	43	89.4	298	14.66	20	1	1	298	14.66			
1903.	20,146	465	23.08	38	81.7	272	13.50	13	1	1	272	13.50			
1904.	20,000	469	23.45	28	59.7	312	15.51	23	2	0	310	15.50			
1905.	19,850	482	24.28	48	99.6	311	15.67	20	1	0	310	15.67			
1906.	19,700	475	24.11	44	92.6	273	13.86	22	0	0	271	13.76			
1907.	19,550	414	21.12	26	62.8	293	14.99	14	3	0	290	14.83			
1908.	19,400	469	24.17	42	89.3	261	13.45	16	2	0	259	12.83			
Averages for years 1899-1908.															
1909.	19,250	472	24.52	37	78.4	264	13.71	8	4	0	260	13.50			

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

TABLE II.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	YEAR.	SPILSBY.				ALFORD.				WAINFLEET.				BURGH.				STICKNEY.			
		a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
	1899 ..	6083	130	107	23	4015	90	59	6	4613	124	82	13	3541	91	67	10	2602	73	39	10
	1900 ..	6039	123	112	12	3963	73	64	10	4582	114	64	11	3542	76	44	7	2551	68	45	13
	1901 ..	5994	148	94	15	3919	80	45	3	4539	108	69	9	3543	88	63	8	2505	68	40	9
	1902 ..	5949	113	112	17	3875	95	46	6	4496	114	55	10	3543	93	58	6	2460	66	27	4
	1903 ..	5909	137	93	11	3831	74	39	4	4453	115	67	11	3543	74	44	5	2415	65	29	7
	1904 ..	5870	110	104	9	3800	96	63	6	4420	108	68	6	3530	83	52	5	2480	65	25	3
	1905 ..	5831	127	101	20	3769	90	51	7	4387	102	65	8	3517	99	63	10	2346	64	31	3
	1906 ..	5800	123	96	10	3735	89	54	8	4352	112	47	8	352	82	50	12	2311	69	27	6
	1907 ..	5770	103	89	9	3700	80	61	5	4317	107	66	5	3487	78	50	3	2276	46	27	4
	1908 ..	5740	118	79	10	3665	85	39	5	4282	111	60	12	3472	80	54	9	2241	75	29	5
Averages of Years 1899 to 1908.		5901	123	98	13	3827	85	52	6	4444	111	64	9	3522	84	54	7	2408	65	31	6
	1909 ..	5710	113	74	11	3640	98	52	4	4247	118	56	10	3447	80	57	9	2206	63	25	3

TABLE III.

TABLE IV. Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.						DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).							
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	SPILSBY.	ALFORD.	WAINFLEET.	BURGH.	STICKNEY.	DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	DEATHS IN UNION HOUSE.
Small-pox...
Measles
Scarlet fever	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous croup	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup
Fever { Typhus
Fever { Enteric
Other continued
Epidemic influenza
Cholera
Plague	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarhoea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enteritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gastritis	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal fever	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	18	2	1	1	1	11	1	3	2	2	2	2
Phthisis	7	2	1	1	1	12	11	5	5	6	2	2
Other tuberculous diseases	23	...	3	2	2	2	20	7	4	7	4	2	2
Cancer, malignant disease	24	...	2	2	2	2	8	2	1	3	5	1	1
Bronchitis	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia
Pleurisy	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of Respiratory organs
Alcoholism }	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cirrhosis of liver }	12	15	10	6	4	3
Veneeral diseases	12	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	2	4	1	2	1
Premature birth	4	...	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Diseases and accidents of parturition	112	19	3	3	3	3	3	19	68	27	20	21	11
Heart diseases	28	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	2	4	1	5	3
Accidents	12	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1
Suicides	4	...	3	3	3	3	3	...	19	68	27	20	21
All other causes	112	37	10	9	10	9	10	122	74	52	56	57	8
All causes	264	37	10	9	10	9	10	122	74	52	56	57	8

TABLE V. Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All Causes.	Certified		Uncertified		Total Deaths under one Year.
		Causes.	...	...	...
Under 1 Week.		8	...	...	...
1-2 Weeks.		2	...	...	...
2-3 Weeks.		1	...	...	...
3-4 Weeks.			
Total under 1 month.		11	4	1		
1-2 Months.			3	1		
2-3 Months.			2	2		
3-4 Months.			3	2		
4-5 Months.				2		
5-6 Months.					2	
6-7 Months.						35
7-8 Months.						2
8-9 Months.						
9-10 Months.						
10-11 Months.						
11-12 Months.						
Total Deaths under one Year.						37

APPENDIX.

RAINFALL FOR 1909.

Month.	No. of days on which .01 or more fell.	Amount in inches.	Average for last 34 years.
January	13	1.01	1.95
February	12	.70	1.97
March	21	3.50	1.82
April	9	1.72	1.70
May	7	1.05	2.04
June.....	15	4.19	1.79
July	18	4.57	2.61
August.....	13	3.82	2.88
September	16	1.38	2.53
October	23	3.66	3.35
November	15	.87	2.70
December	24	4.86	2.48
Total	186	31.33	—

